Silver coins received by Treasury Officers in Mysore, under the Notification in question, should be sent to the Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, for disposal under Rule 9 of the said Notification.

A. RANGASWAMAIENGAR,
Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS, &c.

MINT.

Calcutta, the 13th February 1891.

No. 664.—1. In exercise of the power conferred by Section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and in supersession of Financial Notifications No. 57, dated 5th January 1883, and No. 521, dated 20th January 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorise the undermentioned officers to cut or break silver coin under that Section :—

Extract from Act No. XXIII of 1870—India.

16. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to act under this section, who has reason to believe it to have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent in weight,
or to be counterfeit,
or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing,
or to be called in by any proclamation,
he may, by himself or another
(subject to the rules which the Governor General in Council prescribes in this behalf),
cut or break such coin.

Cutting certain silver coin.

(1) Every officer in charge of a District Treasury.

(2) Every Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-Treasury.

(3) Every Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.

(4) The Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

(5) The Collectors of Customs at Calcutta and Chittagong.

(6) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta and Sealdah.

(7) The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks, and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.

(8) The Secretary, Manager, or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies in India of each of the following Banks :—

Agra Bank, Limited ; Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited ; Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China ; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ; Comptoir National d'Escompt de Paris ; Delhi and London Bank, Limited ; Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ; National Bank of India, Limited ; New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.

(9) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of—
the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Trustees of the Harbour of Madras, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi, and the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon ; and

(10) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta ; the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay ; and the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

2. And in exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (4) and (10) of section 28 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules :—

(1) When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised, by paragraph 1 of this Notification or by any order of a Local Government, to act under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the officer has reason to believe it to be counterfeit, or to have been

Counterfeit or fraudulently reduced silver coin.

reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he shall cut or break such coin, and, under section 17 of the said Act, return the pieces to the person tendering the coin.

Silver coin called in by proclamation.

(2) When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued before 1st September 1835, under the authority of the Government of India, is tendered to any such officer, he shall cut or break such coin, and, at the option of the person tendering the coin, return to him the pieces, or retain them and give credit for them at the rate of one rupee per tola (that is, 180 grains troy weight).

Rupee or half-rupee reduced by reasonable wearing.

(3) When any rupee or half-rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India on or after the 1st September 1835 is tendered to any such officer who has reason to believe it to have lost by reasonable wearing more than 2 per cent. in weight, he shall receive such rupee or half-rupee at its full nominal value, but shall immediately cut or break it.

Quarter or eighth rupee reduced by reasonable wearing.

(4) A quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee issued by the Government of India should, when tendered to such an officer, be accepted under section 13 of the Act as legal tender for a fraction of a rupee, even though it may have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than 2 per cent in weight; such a coin should not be withdrawn from circulation, unless, by reason of the obliteration of the device upon it, or for any other reason, it appears to be unfit for circulation, in which case it shall not be cut or broken, but shall be dealt with under rule (8) or rule (9), as the case may be.

Extract from Act No. XXIII of 1871—India.

Rupees and half-rupees a legal tender.

13. The said rupee and half-rupee shall be a legal tender in payment or on account; Provided that the coin has not lost more than 2 per cent in weight;

Provided also that it has not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished, otherwise than by use.

Four-anna and two-anna pieces.

The quarter-rupee and eighth of a rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a rupee, subject to the second proviso contained in this section.

Defaced silver coin.

(5) Silver coin issued by the Government of India, which has been defaced otherwise than by shroff marks, should not, when tendered to such an officer, be cut or broken, but should be returned to the tenderer.

Shroff marked silver coin.

(6) Silver coin issued by the Government of India which has been defaced or diminished only by shroff marks should, when tendered to such an officer, be received at its full nominal value; it should not be cut or broken, but should be withdrawn from circulation and disposed of under rule (8) or rule (9), as the case may be.

Method of cutting and breaking.

(7) In cutting or breaking any coin, officers should avoid completely dividing it, as it is often convenient to indentify the parts of a particular coin. Such indentification becomes practically impossible if the pieces are wholly separated. Care should, however, be taken that the destruction is complete.

Cut, broken or withdrawn coin how disposed of by Government officers.

(8) Silver coin received by Government officers under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta, or to any principal Treasury appointed by the Accountant General or Comptroller to receive such coin for remittance to the Mint. Such coin will be credited in the officer's cash balance as "uncurrent coin" at the actual value at which it has been received, and on transfer to the Mint will be credited at the rates prescribed in these rules, any loss incurred in re-coinage being taken as a charge of the Mint.

Cut, broken or withdrawn coin how disposed of by other than Government officers.

(9) Silver coin received by an officer other than a Government Officer under these rules and withdrawn from circulation should, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent to the nearest Government Treasury, where it will be paid for at the rates respectively prescribed in these rules, and thereafter it will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in rule (8).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.